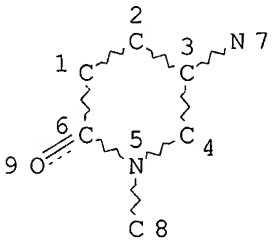
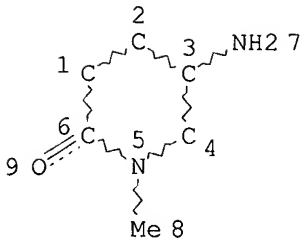
```
=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:39:42 ON 25 APR 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
```

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

```
FILE COVERS 1907 - 25 Apr 2002  VOL 136 ISS 17
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Apr 2002  (20020423/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please
check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For
information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use
the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

=>
=>

=> d stat que l19
L12             STR
```




```
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS   9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L14         6714 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L12
L17              STR
```



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 9

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L18 14 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L14 SSS FUL L17
L19 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18

=>
=>

=> d ibib abs hitrn l19 1-15

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:171209 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:70630
TITLE: The effect of N-acyl groups on the anticonvulsant activities of N-acyl-.alpha.-amino-N-methylglutarimides
AUTHOR(S): Son, Kichun; Choi, Jongwon; Shin, Eunhwa; Park, Minsoo
CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy, Kyungsung University, Pusan, S. Korea
SOURCE: Yakhak Hoechi (2001), 45(1), 7-15
CODEN: YAHOA3; ISSN: 0513-4234
PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Korea
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Korean
AB For the purpose of defining the effects of N-acyl groups on the anticonvulsant activities of N-acyl-.alpha.-amino-glutarimides, various (R)- and (S)-N-acyl-.alpha.-aminoglutarimide were prepd. from the corresponding N-Cbz-glutamic acid and were evaluated their anticonvulsant activities in the MES and PTZ test, including their neurotoxicities. Among the tested compds., only (R)-N-cinnamoyl-.alpha.-amino-N-methylglutarimide showed anticonvulsant activity in the MES and PTZ test. And the other tested compds. was active in the only PTZ test. The order of anticonvulsant activities in the PTZ test was as follows; for the (R) series, N-4-methoxycinnamoyl = cinnamoyl > N-4-nitrobenzoyl > N-benzoyl > N-phenylacetyl; for the (S) series, N-4-methoxycinnamoyl = N-3-nitrobenzoyl > N-4-nitrobenzoyl = N-cinnamoyl = N-phenylacetyl. From the above results, it was conceivable that the substituted N-acyl group had important effects on the anticonvulsant activities of these compds. However stereoisomeric deferences in the anticonvulsant activities were

not exhibited clearly.

IT **220835-15-4P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(effect of N-acyl groups on anticonvulsant activities of N-acyl-.alpha.-amino-N-methylglutarimides)

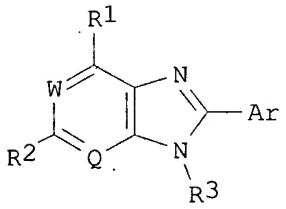
L19 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31502 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:100881
TITLE: Preparation of fused imidazole compounds and remedies for diabetes mellitus
INVENTOR(S): Asano, Osamu; Harada, Hitoshi; Yoshikawa, Seiji; Watanabe, Nobuhisa; Inoue, Takashi; Horizoe, Tatsuo; Yasuda, Nobuyuki; Oohashi, Kaya; Minami, Hiroe; Nagaoka, Junsaku; Murakami, Manabu; Kobayashi, Seiichi; Tanaka, Isao; Kawata, Tsutomu; Shimomura, Naoyuki; Akamatsu, Hirofumi; Ozeki, Naoki; Shimizu, Toshikazu; Hayashi, Kenji; Haga, Toyokazu; Negi, Shigeto; Naito, Toshihiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 130 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001002400	A1	20010111	WO 2000-JP4358	20000630

W: AU, BR, CA, CN, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, RU, US, ZA
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 1999-188484	A 19990702
	JP 2000-143495	A 20000516
	JP 2000-182786	A 20000619

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:100881
GI



I

AB Novel fused imidazole compds. such as purine derivs. of general formula (I), pharmacol. acceptable salts thereof, or hydrates of both [wherein R1 = H, OH, halo, (un)substituted C1-8 alkyl, (un)substituted NH2; R2 = H, halo, (un)substituted NH2, (un)substituted C2-8 alkenyl, (un)substituted C3-8 alkynyl, (un)substituted C1-8 alkyl; R3 = (un)substituted C3-8 alkynyl, C3-8 alkenyl, (un)substituted C1-8 alkyl, (un)substituted aryl, (un)substituted heteroaryl, etc.; Ar = (un)substituted aryl,

(un)substituted heteroaryl, optionally halo- or C1-6 alkyl-substituted N-C1-6 alkyl- or N-C3-6 cycloalkyl-oxopyridyl or -oxopyrimidyl; Q, W = N, CH; some proviso are given] are prepd. These compds. exhibit adenosine A2 receptor antagonism and are effective in the prevention and treatment of diabetes mellitus and complications of diabetes. Thus, 5-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-purin-9-yl]-1,2-dihydro-2-pyridinone was condensed with N,N-dimethylformamide di-Me acetal in DMF at room temp. for 1 h, ice-cooled, treated with NaH at 0-6.degree. for 30 min, and methylated by Me iodide at room temp. for 16 h to give 5-[6-amino-8-(3-fluorophenyl)-9H-purin-9-yl]-1-methyl-1,2-dihydro-2-pyridinone (II). II.HCl at 10 mg/kg p.o. in spontaneously diabetic mice lowered the blood sugar level to 47.3.+-.7.2% of the control animal.

IT **318468-73-4P**

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(prepn. of fused imidazole compds. as antagonists of adenosine A2 receptors and remedies for diabetes mellitus)

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:3158 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:191427

TITLE: The effect of N-alkyloxycarbonyl group on the anticonvulsant activities of N-alkyloxycarbonyl-.alpha.-aminoglutarimides

AUTHOR(S): Son, Kichun; Jung, Kyungim; Kim, Minjeong; Lee, Jaewon; Choi, Jongwon; Lee, Eung-Seok; Park, Minsoo

CORPORATE SOURCE: College of Pharmacy, Kyungsung University, Pusan, 608-736, S. Korea

SOURCE: Arch. Pharmacal Res. (1998), 21(6), 764-768
CODEN: APHRDQ; ISSN: 0253-6269

PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Korea

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In connection with the development of new anticonvulsant agents with a broad spectrum, we reported that N-Cbz-.alpha.-aminoglutarimides, combining common structures of other anticonvulsants such as N-CO-C-N and cyclic imides in a single mol., showed significant anticonvulsant activities in the MES (maximal electroshock seizure) and PTZ (pentylenetetrazole induced seizure) tests. In these studies, a series of (R) and (S) N-alkyloxycarbonyl-.alpha.-aminoglutarimides 7a.apprx.7e and 8a.apprx.8e, which were substituted with various alkyloxycarbonyl group instead of Cbz group, were prepd. from the corresponding (R) and (S) N-Cbz-glutamic acid 3 and 4, and were evaluated with their anticonvulsant activities against the MES and PTZ tests, including neurotoxicity, in order to define the effect of N-alkyloxycarbonyl group on the anticonvulsant activities of N-alkyloxycarbonyl-.alpha.-aminoglutarimides. Among them, (S) N-4-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl-.alpha.-amino-N-methylglutarimide 8e was the most active in MES (ED50=35.6 mg/kg, PI=2.7) and PTZ tests (ED50=15.6, PI=6.1). Interestingly, (R) and (S) N-4-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl-.alpha.-amino-N-methylglutarimide 7e and 8e and (R) N-phenoxycarbonyl-.alpha.-amino-N-methylglutrimide 7d showed significant anticonvulsant activities in both the MES and PTZ tests and other compds. showed anticonvulsant activities in only the PTZ test. In addn., it was found that their anticonvulsant activities were dependent on their stereochemistries and N-substituted alkyloxycarbonyl groups.

IT **220835-15-4P 220835-16-5P**

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

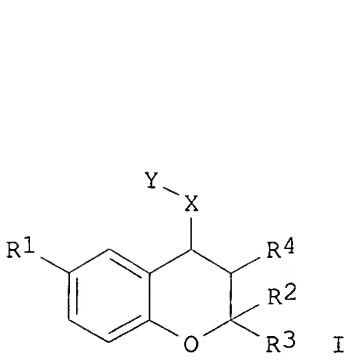
(the effect of N-alkyloxycarbonyl group on the anticonvulsant activities of N-alkyloxycarbonyl-.alpha.-aminoglutarimides)
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:160306 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:278212
TITLE: Polymethylenebis [acetamides] analogs. Synthesis and differentiation-inducing activity on HL-60 cells
AUTHOR(S): Wen, Xiao-Xia; Guo, Dian-Shun; Hu, Zhi-Yong; Wang, Hui-Cai
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Organic Chemistry, Shandong Medical University, Jinan, 250012, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: J. Chin. Pharm. Sci. (1995), 4(4), 221-4
CODEN: JCHSE4; ISSN: 1003-1057
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Seven polymethylene[acetamides] were prepd. by prepn. of dicarboxylic acid chlorides and their reaction with amines. Some of the compds. were able to induce HL-60 leukemia differentiation.
IT **33630-96-5**
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(prepn. of polymethylenebis[acetamide] analogs and differentiation-inducing activity on HL-60 leukemia cells)

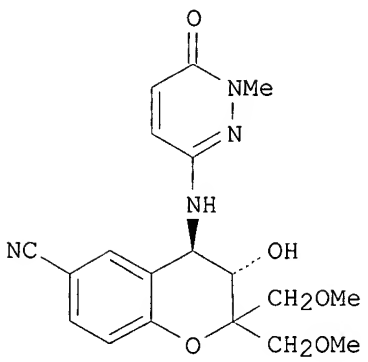
L19 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:909416 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:340164
TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclylaminochroman derivatives and analogs as cardiovascular agents
INVENTOR(S): Cho, Hidetsura; Sayama, Shinsuke; Kato, Susumu; Aisaka, Kazuo; Uchida, Itsuo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Tobacco, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 135 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9513272	A1	19950518	WO 1994-JP1901	19941110
W: CA, JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 677519	A1	19951018	EP 1995-900283	19941110
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 2649610	B2	19970903	JP 1994-513720	19941110
US 5719155	A	19980217	US 1995-495424	19950710

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1993-281397 19931110
JP 1993-354386 19931227
JP 1994-240654 19940907
WO 1994-JP1901 19941110
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:340164
GI



I



II

AB Chroman derivs. (I; R1 = cyano, NO2, trihalomethyl, trihalomethoxy, halo; R2 = lower alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, dialkoxyalkyl; R3 = lower alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl; R4 = OH, formyloxy, lower alkanoyloxy; X = NH which may be substituted by lower alkyl, oxygen, sulfur, a single bond; Y = a residue of an arom. or heterocyclic ring which may be substituted.) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof are prepd. These compds. I and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof have a prominent selective coronary vasodilator activity while having a minimized hypotensive effect. Therefore, they can selectively increase the coronary blood flow vol. without the fear of causing sudden hypotension causative of tachycardia which adversely affects the heart, and hence are useful as coronary vasodilators, in particular, as preventive or remedies for cardiovascular disturbance such as angina pectoris or cardiac failure. Thus, 451 mg 6-cyano-2,2-bis(methoxymethyl)-2H-1-benzopyran was oxidized by NaOCl in a 0.05 M phosphate buffer (pH 11.5) in the presence of (S,S)-Mn(III)-salen complex to give 370 mg (3S,4S)-6-cyano-3,4-epoxy-3,4-dihydro-2,2-bis(methoxymethyl)-2H-1-benzopyran (94 %e.e.). The latter compd. (4.18 g) and 3-amino-1-methyl-1,6-dihydropyridazin-6-one were dissolved in DMF, followed by adding 1.92 g NaH, and the mixt. was allowed to react at 60.degree. for 2 h to give 56% (3S,4R)-4-[(1,6-dihydro-6-oxo-3-pyridazinyl)amino]-2H-1-benzopyran-3-ol deriv. (II). II.1/2H2O at 0.3-10.mu.g/kg i.v. in beagle dogs increased the coronary blood flow vol. by 6-270%. When the coronary blood flow vol. was increased by 100%, the blood pressure dropped by .apprx.6% vs. .apprx.8.5, 7.5, and 23%, for lemakalim, nicorandil, and nifedipine, resp. A tablet and a capsule formulation contg. II.1/2H2O were given.

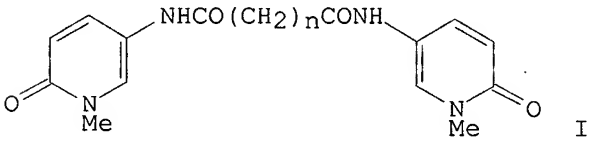
IT **33630-96-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(intermediate for prepn. of heterocyclylaminochroman derivs. and analogs as selective coronary vasodilators)

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1993:517180 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	119:117180
TITLE:	Synthesis of N-substituted polymethylenedicarboxamides as inducers of differentiation
AUTHOR(S):	Wen, X. X.; Hu, Z. Y.; Guo, D. S.; Wang, H. C.; Zhao, Y. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Fac. Pharm., Shandong Med. Univ., Jinan, 250012, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE:	Yaoxue Xuebao (1993), 28(3), 234-7 CODEN: YHHPAL; ISSN: 0513-4870

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB The synthesis of a series of N,N'-bis[2-(2-thiazolinyl)]-, N,N'-bis[5-(1-methyl-2-pyridonyl)]-, N,N'-bis[3-(1-phenyl-5-pyrazolonyl)]polymethylenedicarboxamides and 3,3'-(polymethylenedicarbonyl)bis(1-methyl-2-imidazolidine-thiones) is reported. The inducing activities of the compds. were evaluated in vitro with HL-60 human promyelocytic leukemia cell line. Among them, N,N'-bis[2-(2-thiazolinyl)]-1,8-octamethylenedicarboxamide and N,N'-bis[5-(1-methyl-2-pyridonyl)]-1,6-hexamethylenedicarboxamide were relatively effective inducers of differentiation.
IT **33630-96-5**, 1-Methyl-5-amino-2-pyridone
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(amidation by, of dicarboxylic acid chloride)

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:472465 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:72465
TITLE: Inducers of differentiation of carcinoma cells; synthesis of polymethylenedicarboxamide pyridone derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Hu, Zhiyong; Wang, Huicai
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Shandong Med. Univ., Jinan, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Shandong Yike Daxue Xuebao (1992), 30(4), 332-4
CODEN: SYXBEE; ISSN: 1000-0496
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
GI



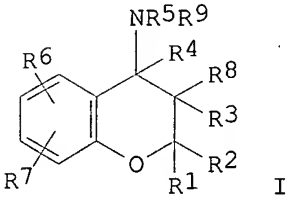
I

AB Title compds. I (n = 3, 4, 6, 8) were prepd. by condensation of ClCO(CH2)nCoCl with 5-amino-1-methyl-2-pyridone. I (n = 4) showed differentiation activity at 0.1 mmol/L in HL-60 cells.
IT **33630-96-5P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and N-acylation of)

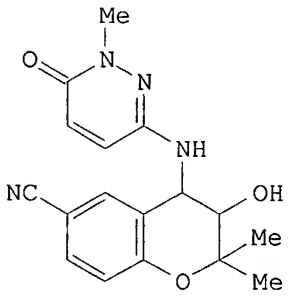
L19 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:511472 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:111472
TITLE: Preparation of chroman derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Gericke, Rolf; Baumgarth, Manfred; Lues, Ingeborg; Harting, Juergen; Bergmann, Rolf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Patent G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 489327	A1	19920610	EP 1991-120050	19911125
EP 489327	B1	19980527		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
DE 4038752	A1	19920611	DE 1990-4038752	19901205
AT 166649	E	19980615	AT 1991-120050	19911125
ES 2119751	T3	19981016	ES 1991-120050	19911125
AU 9188313	A1	19920611	AU 1991-88313	19911129
AU 645373	B2	19940113		
CA 2056845	AA	19920606	CA 1991-2056845	19911203
ZA 9109573	A	19920826	ZA 1991-9573	19911204
JP 04300880	A2	19921023	JP 1991-357437	19911204
HU 62000	A2	19930329	HU 1991-3797	19911204
HU 215518	B	19990128		
US 5238937	A	19930824	US 1991-802093	19911204
CZ 280911	B6	19960515	CZ 1991-3674	19911204
SK 279095	B6	19980603	SK 1991-3674	19911204

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1990-4038752 19901205
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 117:111472
GI



I



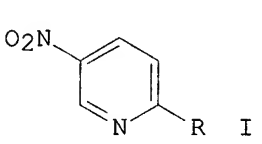
II

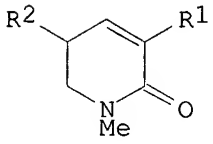
AB Title compds. I [R1 = C1-6 alkyl; R2, R8, R9 = H, C1-6 alkyl; R1R2 = C3-6 alkylene; R3 = H, OH, C1-6 alkyoxy; OR10; R4 = H or R3R4 = bond; R5 = (substituted) pyridyl, -pyridazinyl, -pyrimidinyl, -pyrazinyl, etc.; R6, R7 = H, C1-6 alkyl, OH, C1-6 alkyoxy, CHO, acyl, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl, NO2, NH2, (di)alkylamino, cyano, F, Cl, Br, iodo, CF3, etc.; R10 = C1-10 alkanoyl, C7-10 aroyl] were prepd. as cardiovascular agents (no data). Thus, 2,2-dimethyl-3,4-epoxy-6-cyanochroman was added to a soln. of 3-amino-1-methyl-1,6-dihydropyridazin-6-one and NaH in DMSO and the mixt. was stirred 4 h at 25.degree. to give title compd. II.

IT **33630-96-5**
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(reaction of, in prepn. of cardiovascular agents)

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:206977 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:206977
TITLE: Reduction of heteroaromatic nitro compounds with baker's yeast
AUTHOR(S): Takeshita, Mitsuhiro; Yoshida, Sachiko
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tohoku Coll. Pharm., Sendai, 981, Japan
SOURCE: Heterocycles (1990), 31(12), 2201-4

CODEN: HTCYAM; ISSN: 0385-5414
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 114:206977
GI


I


II

AB Redn. of nitropyridines and nitroquinolines with bakers' yeast was examd. Nitropyridines, e.g., I (R = NH2, OH), having an electron donating group on the ring were not reduced, whereas I (R = OMe) gave 26% of the amine. On the other hand, nitropyridines contg. an electron-withdrawing group , e.g., Cl, on the ring gave 41-88% of the amines. Nitropyridone II (R1 = NO2, R2 = H) was reduced to give 52% amine II (R1 = NH2), whereas II (R1 = H, R2 = NO2) gave 26% amine II (R2 = NH2). Nitroquinolines behaved similarly. 5- And 6-nitroquinoline, and 6-methoxy-8-nitroquinoline were reduced to give the amines in 74%, 87% and 95% resp., whereas 8-hydroxy-6-nitro- and 5-amino-6-nitroquinoline were inert under the same conditions.
IT **33630-96-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of, by redn. of nitropyridine deriv. with baker's yeast)

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:41790 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:41790
TITLE: The lactam-lactim tautomerization of monoamino-substituted 2-pyridinols in tetrahydrofuran
AUTHOR(S): Fujimoto, Akira; Inuzuka, Kozo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng., Tokyo Denki Univ., Tokyo, 101, Japan
SOURCE: Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn. (1990), 63(8), 2292-9
CODEN: BCSJA8; ISSN: 0009-2673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB MINDO/3 calcns. have been performed on 3-amino-, 4-amino-, 5-amino-, and 6-amino-2-pyridinols to est. their mol. geometries. The lactam-lactim tautomerization from amino-2-pyridone to amino-2-pyridinol was expected for 5-amino- and 6-amino-2-pyridinols from the MINDO/3 calcns. In addn., their dimer formation energies were evaluated by the CNDO/2 method. Among the four amino-2-pyridones, 6-amino-2-pyridone has the largest dimer formation energy and 3-amino-2-pyridone the smallest. Furthermore, to certify the tautomerization of 3-amino-, 5-amino-, and 6-amino-2-pyridinols the UV and fluorescence spectra were measured, and compared with those of their O-Me and nuclear N-Me derivs. From the UV data the equil. consts. of the lactam-lactim tautomerization were detd. for 5-amino and 6-amino derivs. in THF (THF) at various temps. The lactam form is more stable than that of the lactim; the enthalpy changes between two forms of 5-amino and 6-amino derivs. were estd. to be 7.9 and 6.3 kJ mol-1, resp. The lactam and lactim dimers of these two derivs. were easily formed in THF and ether. From the fluorescence data the lactim dimer of 6-amino deriv. was found to be formed in the lowest excited .pi.,.pi.* singlet state. On the other hand, the 3-amino deriv. exists

predominantly in the lactam monomer form in both the ground and the lowest excited .pi.,.pi.* singlet state.

IT **33630-96-5**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(UV and fluorescence of)

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:5588 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:5588
TITLE: Reaction with acetic anhydride as a method for estimating the basicity of exocyclic amino groups in nitrogen heterocycles
AUTHOR(S): Deady, Leslie W.; Finlayson, Wayne L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Org. Chem. Dep., La Trobe Univ., Bundoora, 3083, Australia
SOURCE: Aust. J. Chem. (1984), 37(8), 1625-30
CODEN: AJCHAS; ISSN: 0004-9425
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 102:5588

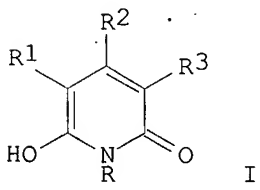
AB Relative rates of acetylation of anilines and amino-substituted heterocycles with Ac2O in pyridine were detd. by a competition method. From a Broensted plot of reactivity against basicity for the anilines, and by considering the heterocycles as substituted anilines, pKa values for the amino group in heterocycles were obtained.

IT **33630-96-5**
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(acetylation of, kinetics of, basicity in relation to)

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:77485 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 96:77485
TITLE: Pyridone compounds, useful as developing agents
INVENTOR(S): Long, William Edward
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 2063857	A	19810610	GB 1979-41020	19791128
GB 2063857	B2	19840201		

GI



I

AB Black-and-white Ag halide developing agents comprise pyridone compds. (I; R = H or optionally substituted C1-6-alkyl or aryl group; R1 = NH2, OH; R2 = H, optionally substituted C1-6-alkyl group, CO2H, an esters group, or an amide group; R3 = an electron withdrawing group). Thus, I (R = Et, R1 = OH, R2 = Me, R3 = CN; II) was prepd. by vigorously stirring 0.45 g 3-cyano-1-ethyl-4-methylpyridine-2,5,6-trione in 20 mL AcOEt with 0.5 g Na dithionite in 20 mL H2O for 30 min. The AcOEt layer was sepd., dried, and evapd. to give 0.4 g II as an off-white solid melting 177-82.degree.. Further extn. of the aq. layer with AcOEt gave 0.66 of II. When used to develop a conventional Ag halide photog. paper, exposed to light for 5 s through a 10-step wedge, in a buffer soln. of pH 10 for 1 min II gave an image with 8 visible steps.

IT **80749-14-0**
RL: USES (Uses)
(photog. developing agent)

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:462924 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:62924
TITLE: Ionization constants of heterocyclic substances. IX. Protonation of aminopyridines and aminopyrimidinones
AUTHOR(S): Barlin, G. B.; Pfleiderer, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: John Curtin Sch. Med. Res., Aust. Natl. Univ., Canberra, Aust.
SOURCE: J. Chem. Soc. B (1971), (7), 1425-32
CODEN: JCSPAC
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Ionization consts. and uv spectra are reported for amino-2-hydroxypyridines (amino-2-pyridones), amino-4-hydroxypyridines(amino-4-pyridones), and amino-2,4-di-hydroxypryimidines (amino-2,4-pyrimidinediones) and their O-and ring N-Me derivs. Protonation of 3- and 5-amino-2-hydroxypyridines and 3,4-diamino-2-hydroxypyridine (I) occurs first at the amino group (the 3-NH2 of I), but 4- and 6-amino-2-hydroxypyridines and 2- and 3-amino-4-hydroxypyridines are protonated first at O. The most basic center of 4,5-diamino-2,6-dihydroxypyrimidine is the 5-NH2 group.

IT **33614-05-0 33630-96-5**
RL: PRP (Properties)
(ionization and uv spectrum of, in aq. soln.)

IT **33615-92-8P 33631-18-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

L19 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:482061 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:82061
TITLE: Preparation of 3-halo-5-nitropyridines and some of their derivatives. I. 3-Bromo-5-nitropyridine and its derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Batkowski, Tadeusz
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zaklad Chem. Ogolnej Akad. Med., Wroclaw, Poland
SOURCE: Rocz. Chem. (1967), 41(4), 729-41
CODEN: ROCHAC
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Polish

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB Nitration of 2-aminopyridine followed by rearrangement gave 2-amino-5-nitropyridine (I) and 2-amino-3-nitropyridine (II).

Diazotization of I gave 2-hydroxy-5-nitropyridine (III), which when brominated gave 2-hydroxy-3-bromo-5-nitropyridine (IV). Bromination of II gave 2-amino-3-nitro-5-bromopyridine (V), which when diazotized and hydrolyzed gave 2-hydroxy-3-nitro-5-bromopyridine (VI). Substitution of OH in IV and VI by Cl and NHNH2, resp., followed by oxidn. with AcOAg gave 3-bromo-5-nitropyridine (VII) in both cases. Redn. of VII with Sn in HCl afforded 3-bromo-5-aminopyridine (VIII). Diazotization of a mixt. of I and II was part of an improved prepn. of VII. Thus, I (prepd. by nitration of 50 g. 2-aminopyridine) was brominated until permanent color of the mixt. appeared to give 1 g. 2-amino-3-bromo-5-nitropyridine (IX), m. 213.degree.. Similarly, II gave 5.5 g. V, m. 205.degree.. III (14 g.) in 1 l. H2O was treated portionwise at 40.degree. with 18 g. Br, then heated 30 min. on a water bath to give 20 g. IV, m. 213.degree.. IV was also prepd. in 66.9% yield by diazotization of 7 g. IX in 40 ml. H2SO4 and 20 ml. H2O at 0.degree. with 15 g. NaNO2 in 10 ml. H2O followed by diln. with 200 ml. H2O and boiling. Similarly, 12 g. V gave 10 g. VI, m. 244.degree.. IV (21.9 g.), 23 g. PCl5, and 2 ml. POCl3 was heated at 170.degree. to begin the reaction and then 1 hr. at 140.degree. to give, after 8 hrs. in ice, 18.6 g. 2-chloro-3-bromo-5-nitropyridine (X), m. 65.degree. (AcOH). Similarly, 30 g. IV heated with 60 g. PBr5 yielded 79% 2,3-dipromo-5-nitropyridine (XI), m. 78.degree.. VI (16 g.) heated with 30 g. PBr5 yielded 63% 2,5-dibromo-3-nitropyridine (XII), m. 97-8.degree.. X (9.5 g.) in 250 ml. MeOH and 16 g. 40% N2H4.H2O in 50 ml. MeOH kept 2 hrs. gave 7 g. 2-hydrazino-3-bromo-5-nitropyridine (XIII), m. 170.degree.; Me2CO deriv. m. 144.degree.; Ac deriv. m. 153.degree.. When diazotized with 2.4 g. NaNO2 in 6 ml. H2O, 3.8 g. XIII in 25 ml. 1:10 aq. H2SO4 gave 2.5 g. XIIIa, m. 118-20.degree.. XII (11.3 g.) in 250 ml. MeOH and 16 g. 40% aq. N2H4.H2O gave 8 g. 2-hydrazino-3-nitro-5-bromopyridine (XIV), m. 138.degree. (MeOH); Me2CO deriv. m. 203.degree.; Ac deriv. m. 172.degree.. When diazotized as above, 3.6 g. XIII yielded 31.8% XIVa, m. 140.degree.. Crude XIII (7 g.) and 12 g. AcOAg in 200 ml. H2O was steam distd. to give 3 g. VII, m. 108-10.degree. (alc.). Similarly, 2 g. XIV yielded 40.2% VII. VII was also prepd. in 13.9% yield from I and II (prepd. from 50 g. 2-aminopyridine). Thus, the mixt., after nitration, was poured into ice, neutralized with aq. NH3, and filtered. The ppt. was diazotized, at 0.degree., in dil. H2SO4 (prepd. from 75 ml. H2SO4 and 300 ml. H2O) with a satd. aq. soln. of 40 g. NaNO2, dild. with H2O to 2 l., heated to boiling, then cooled to 40.degree. and brominated as described above to yield 50% a mixt. of IV and VI. This mixt. was treated with an equal wt. of PCl5 and 5 ml. POCl3 to give a solid, which was dissolved in 600 ml. MeOH and stirred with 40 ml. 40% aq. N2H4.H2O to yield a mixt. of XIII and XIV. When oxidized with 40 g. AcOAg in 500 ml. H2O the mixt. gave 15 g. VII. VII (3 g.) in 50 ml. HCl refluxed 2 hrs. with 7 g. Sn gave 2 g. VIII; Ac deriv. m. 126.degree.; Bz deriv. m. 130.degree.. IV (4.5 g.) in 40 ml. cold H2O was stirred with 12 g. solid Na2S2O4 until the mixt. became homogeneous, then shaken with 3 ml. Ac2O, kept overnight, and heated 30 min. on a water bath to give 1.1 g. 2-hydroxy-3-bromo-5-acetylaminopyridine, m. 249-50.degree.. PhOH (1.68 g.) in 20 ml. hot EtOH and 1.02 g. KOH was treated with 5 g. XI and the mixt. refluxed 2 hrs., concd., and poured into 250 ml. H2O to 3.5 g. 2-phenoxy-3-bromo-5-nitropyridine, m. 121.degree.. IV (22 g.) in 2 l. H2O and 7 g. KOH was treated in the dark with 18 g. AgNO3 in 40 ml. H2O to ppt. IV.Ag salt. The dried salt suspended in 400 ml. MeOH was refluxed 8 hrs. with 30 g. MeI and the mixt. filtered and concd. to 200 ml. to give 1.5 g. 2-methoxy-3-bromo-5-nitropyridine (XV), m. 84.degree., and 53.3% N-methyl-3-bromo-5-nitro-2-pyridone (XVI), m. 125-6.degree.. XV was also prepd. in 15% yield from 17.9 g. X when refluxed 3 hrs. in 300 ml. MeOH with 15 g. Na2SO3 and 210 ml. H2O. Alkylation of IV.Na salt with Me2SO4 yielded 51.3% XVI. Redn. of 5.8 g. XVI in 50 ml. HCl with 25 g. SnCl2

yielded 39.6% N-methyl-3-bromo-5-amino-2-pyridone, m. 164.degree. (CHCl3); 5-Ac deriv. m. 244.degree.; 5-phenylthiourea deriv. m. 232.degree..

IT **15862-51-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

L19 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:75888 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:75888
TITLE: Synthesis of N-methylpyridone derivatives based on sodium nitromalonic aldehyde
AUTHOR(S): Kvitko, S. M.; Perekalin, V. V.; Buival, N. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A. I. Gertsen Pedagog. Inst., Leningrad, USSR
SOURCE: Zh. Org. Khim. (1966), 2(12), 2253-5
CODEN: ZORKAE
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The reaction of .alpha.-nitro-.beta.-(methylamino)acrolein (I) with di-Et malonate (II) or with O2NCH2CO2Et (III) gave the corresponding pyridone derivs. Thus, 1 g. I, 1.3 g. II, and 0.6 g. piperidine in 5 ml. EtOH were boiled 1 hr. and filtered to obtain 56% solid product, m. 92-3.degree., identified as the 1-methyl-5-nitro-3-(carboxyethyl)pyrid-2-one (IV). Hydrolysis of IV with 5% HCl gave the acid (V), m. 204.degree. (H2O-EtOH), 83.3% yield. IV was also prepd. by reaction of I with MeONa in abs. MeOH in a 44.4% yield. Redn. of IV over Raney Ni in abs. MeOH gave 1-methyl-5-amino-3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-pyridone-HCl, m. 187.degree. (MeOH-ether) [picrate m. 189.degree. (MeOH-H2O)]. Nitration of 0.25 g. V with 5 ml. HNO3 (d. 1.45) by refluxing 40 hrs. gave 1-methyl-3,5-dinitro-2-pyridone, m. 174-5.degree., which was also prepd. in a 50% yield from I and III by refluxing 5 hrs. in EtOH. V decarboxylated with Cu powder at 176-90.degree. gave a 50% yield of 1-methyl-5-nitro-2-pyridone.
IT **14127-44-7P 14303-18-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)

=>
=> fil caold
FILE 'CAOLD' ENTERED AT 09:40:55 ON 25 APR 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1907-1966
FILE LAST UPDATED: 01 May 1997 (19970501/UP)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification. Title keywords, authors, patent assignees, and patent information, e.g., patent numbers, are now searchable from 1907-1966. TIFF images of CA abstracts printed between 1907-1966 are available in the PAGE display formats.

This file supports REG1stRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

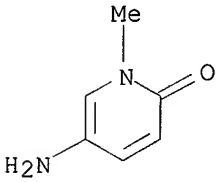
=>

```
=>


=> s l18
L20             2 L18

=> d all l20 1-2

L20  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAOLD  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   CA64:19549f  CAOLD
TI   basic 2-piperidinones as potential central nervous depressants and
     anticholinergics
AU   Bishop, Derek C.; Cavalla, J. F.
IT    940-06-7   5632-60-0   5632-61-1   5632-62-2   5632-63-3   5632-64-4
     5632-65-5   5632-66-6   5632-67-7   5632-68-8   5632-69-9   5632-70-2
     5632-71-3   5632-72-4   5632-73-5   5632-74-6   5632-75-7   5632-76-8
     5632-77-9   5632-78-0   5632-79-1   5632-80-4   5667-25-4   5667-26-5
     5667-27-6   5667-28-7   5667-29-8   5667-30-1   5667-31-2   5667-32-3
     5667-33-4   5667-34-5   5667-35-6   5997-93-3   5997-94-4
     5997-95-5   6012-72-2   6046-09-9   6191-03-3  96774-14-0 101142-91-0
     101400-37-7

L20  ANSWER 2 OF 2  CAOLD  COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN   CA61:14633b  CAOLD
TI   structure of blastidone, degradative component of blasticidin S
AU   Endo, Toyoshige; Otake, N.; Takeuchi, S.; Yonehara, H.
IT   1860-89-5  20845-23-2  20845-29-8  32896-90-5  53516-28-2  89851-81-0
     89896-38-8  90485-53-3  90673-40-8


=>
=>

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:42:13 ON 25 APR 2002
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 American Chemical Society (ACS)

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   23 APR 2002  HIGHEST RN 406909-40-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  23 APR 2002  HIGHEST RN 406909-40-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available.  See HELP PROPERTIES
for more information.  See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS
Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

=>
=>

=> d ide can l18 tot
```

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 318468-73-4 REGISTRY
CN 2(1H)-Pyridinone, 5-amino-1-methyl-, ethanedioate (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C6 H8 N2 O . C2 H2 O4
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

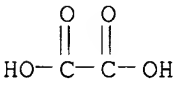
CM 1

CRN 33630-96-5
CMF C6 H8 N2 O



CM 2

CRN 144-62-7
CMF C2 H2 O4

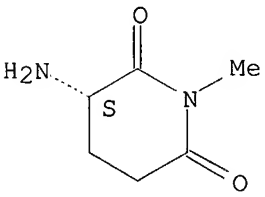


1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 134:100881

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 220835-16-5 REGISTRY
CN 2,6-Piperidinedione, 3-amino-1-methyl-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C6 H10 N2 O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

Absolute stereochemistry.



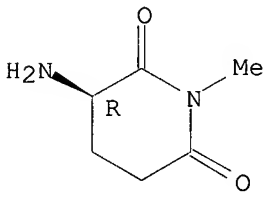
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 130:191427

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 220835-15-4 REGISTRY
CN 2,6-Piperidinedione, 3-amino-1-methyl-, (3R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C6 H10 N2 O2
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER

Absolute stereochemistry.



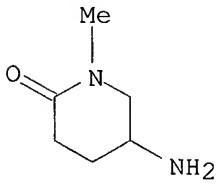
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 135:70630

REFERENCE 2: 130:191427

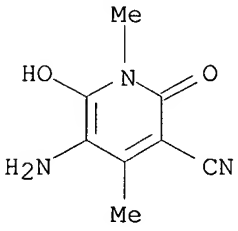
L18 ANSWER 4 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 90485-53-3 REGISTRY
CN 2-Piperidone, 5-amino-1-methyl- (7CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C6 H12 N2 O
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CAOLD
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 80749-14-0 REGISTRY
CN 3-Pyridinecarbonitrile, 5-amino-1,2-dihydro-6-hydroxy-1,4-dimethyl-2-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C8 H9 N3 O2
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)

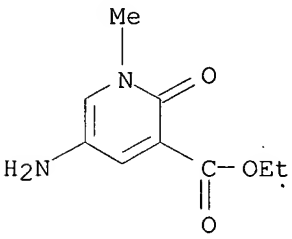


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 96:77485

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 46278-20-0 REGISTRY
CN 3-Pyridinecarboxylic acid, 5-amino-1,2-dihydro-1-methyl-2-oxo-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C9 H12 N2 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



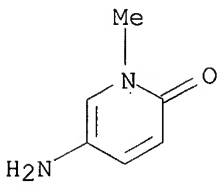
PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 33631-18-4 REGISTRY
CN 2(1H)-Pyridone, 5-amino-1-methyl-, monopicrate (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C6 H8 N2 O . C6 H3 N3 O7

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

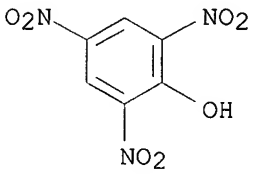
CM 1

CRN 33630-96-5
CMF C6 H8 N2 O



CM 2

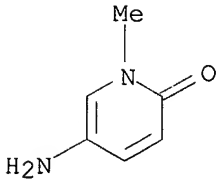
CRN 88-89-1
CMF C6 H3 N3 O7



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 75:62924

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 33630-96-5 REGISTRY
CN 2(1H)-Pyridinone, 5-amino-1-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 2(1H)-Pyridone, 5-amino-1-methyl- (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1-Methyl-5-amino-2-pyridone
CN 5-Amino-1-methylpyridin-2(1H)-one
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C6 H8 N2 O
CI COM
LC STN Files: BEILSTEIN*, CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

9 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 124:278212

REFERENCE 2: 123:340164

REFERENCE 3: 119:117180

REFERENCE 4: 119:72465

REFERENCE 5: 117:111472

REFERENCE 6: 114:206977

REFERENCE 7: 114:41790

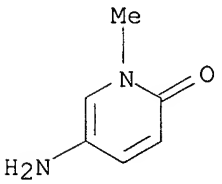
REFERENCE 8: 102:5588

REFERENCE 9: 75:62924

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 33615-92-8 REGISTRY
CN 2(1H)-Pyridone, 5-amino-1-methyl-, hexachloroplatinate(2-) (2:1) (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C6 H8 N2 O . 1/2 Cl6 Pt . H
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

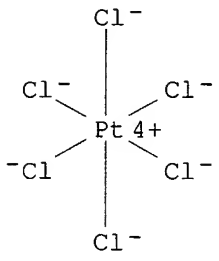
CM 1

CRN 33630-96-5
CMF C6 H8 N2 O



CM 2

CRN 16941-12-1 (16871-54-8)
CMF Cl6 Pt . 2 H
CCI CCS

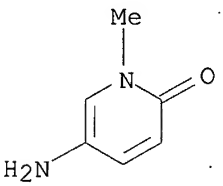


● 2 H^+

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 75:62924

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 33614-05-0 REGISTRY
CN 2(1H)-Pyridone, 5-amino-1-methyl-, conjugate monoacid (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C6 H8 N2 O . H
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (33630-96-5)

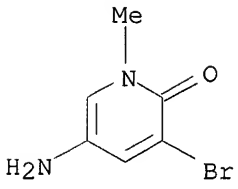


● H^+

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 75:62924

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 15862-51-8 REGISTRY
CN 2(1H)-Pyridone, 5-amino-3-bromo-1-methyl- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C6 H7 Br N2 O
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

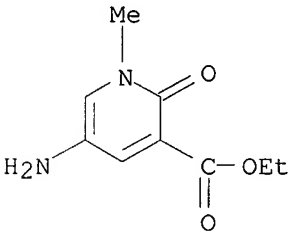


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 67:82061

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 14303-18-5 REGISTRY
CN Nicotinic acid, 5-amino-1,2-dihydro-1-methyl-2-oxo-, ethyl ester, monohydrochloride (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C9 H12 N2 O3 . Cl H
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS
CRN (46278-20-0)



● HCl

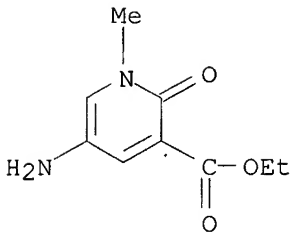
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 66:75888

L18 ANSWER 13 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 14127-44-7 REGISTRY
CN Nicotinic acid, 5-amino-1,2-dihydro-1-methyl-2-oxo-, ethyl ester, picrate (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C9 H12 N2 O3 . x C6 H3 N3 O7
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS

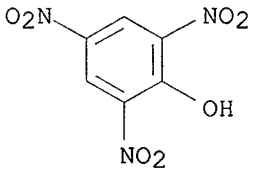
CM 1

CRN 46278-20-0
CMF C9 H12 N2 O3



CM 2

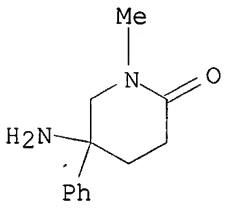
CRN 88-89-1
CMF C6 H3 N3 O7



1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1: 66:75888

L18 ANSWER 14 OF 14 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
RN 5667-35-6 REGISTRY
CN 2-Piperidone, 5-amino-1-methyl-5-phenyl-, hydrochloride (7CI, 8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
MF C12 H16 N2 O . Cl H
LC STN Files: CAOLD



● HCl

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)